has just been replenished with a full Sammer stock, imported and home unantiactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season which are more graceful and becomin to juvenile faces then any that have preceded them. The Gentleman's and Boys' Car Department is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting an fancy Cape, Boys' dress and school Cape, &c.

Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SUMMER OPENING .- HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN.

SUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DESIGNESS AND INTRODUCERS OF STYLES.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons our ever popular ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.

Also, a plain dress Casor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers each anocessive season of its introduction by ms. In the Ruffing Department, (known for Hatting.) will be displayed the skill and taste of our Form Hatting,) will be displayed the skill and taste of our Form Hatting, will productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & Co., Aster House, Broadway.

SUMMER HATS, of unsurpassed style and quality—light and graceful—strictically shaped and finished, may be had at Krox's, No. 503 Broadway, or No. 125 Fulton-st. It is necessary to give him a call to examine his unrivated with Beavers. He has also a new and elegant style of hat for boys.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearlest, beg leave to call the atter-on of the trade to several new styles of Men's STRAW HAT is finished, among which are the 'Young America" and fin-blied Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as dura-lity, together with our usual large variety of Mon's, Boys' and hildren's STRAW HATS, all of our own manufacture, at the wrest market price by the case or dosen.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearlest.

BAREGES AT HALF-PRICE.—
BERMAN & COMPANY, No. 66 CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST., have the received and will open this morning a large inforce of Harross at the following low prices:
Vary Hardsome Syyle for 1/6 per yard, worth 2/6.
HIGH, Various Colors, for 1/6 per yard, worth 3/6.
BROCADE, Various Colors, for 2/6 per yard, worth 4/6.
Extra rich Chiniz, Various Colors, for 4/ per yard, forth 7/6.

TOETR 7/.
Also, a few pieces still left of those very cheap Stripe (gumer Silks at 6/ fer yand, worth \$1.
And a very great variety of Plaids, Stripes, Chinois and Plain Silks at very Low Prices.
Auction Lot of Emproierres Swiss and Cameric Bands and Collars will be offered at nearly one-half their actual.

SILKS, SILKS -A large lot of cheap SILKS will e offered This Morning, to which we call the particular atta-tion of our customers as they are great bargains.

E. H. LEADBRATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

DAMAGED LAWNS.—We will open THIS DAY
no case of fine French Printed Lawns, wet on the voyage of
uportarion, which we will sell at 1/ per yard—the same as
really sold at 2/6.

E. H. LEADREATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—Those who are in want of rich Summer Days should not fall to examine the stock of J. H. LEADERATER'S Co., No. 347 Broadway, as they are selling he richest and cheapest goods in the city.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab comment, No. 251 Broadway, 38 door above the Astor House, are than repaid for the trouble of accending one flight of stair the selections made from the large stock of proverbisly the Ready-made Garments to be procured, sates of which are made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNIOS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

Look at the magnificent Royal Velvet, Tapes LOOK at the magnificent royal vervet, lape try, Three-ply and Ingrain Cappers, Floor Oil-Cloths, Velv Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., selling at 25 per cent Less! than the usual prices at other places, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reconsible terms THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.-Next to Baby

Shows, some naturally, Doll Shows. At Rogens's there is it largest collection of dressed and marroscol Dolls in the world earlying in size from half an inch in length to that of full-grow Bellies. Children supplied on the most reasonable terms. N.—A fresh assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods and Traveling Kets.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND STORE, at junction of Fulton and Division-ava, East New-York, The property is situated directly at point of junction of Brooklyn City Railroads, which reuners it immensely valuable. Sale will be peremptory, at Merchantle Exchange, THURSDAY, June 14, by C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers. IT MUST RE So .- Ladies are discriminating,

after all. We judge so by the crowds we see every day congregated at Cantrant.'s, No. 336 Bowery, in quest of those celebrated 12 Gattrans which have rendered Cantrant. I famou and stamped many thousands of ladies as possessors of press feet. The truth of this can be ascertained at any time by dropping in at No. 356 Bowery.

FRATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of HAIR MATTRENSES FRATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, and COMPORTERS, St. No. 150 Chalham-st., comer Mulberry. Wholesale and retail.

MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

THE PRICE OF BOARD at our respective Hotels in and after this date will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per lay.

TREADWELL, ACKER & Co., St. Nicholas Hotel.
HIRAM CRASSTON, New York Hotel.
O. C. POTRAM, Clarendon Hotel.

New-York, June 9, 1855.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.-Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the percentage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Connices and Window Shades of five-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of Kelty & Fraguson, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise concury as well as enjoy the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

BOSTON PIANOS .- HORACE WATERS, No 333 codway, has the sole agency of T. GILBERT & Co.'s Pianos th and without the Æohan, Jacob Chickering, Haller Cours on's and Woodwan & Brown's Pianos, all of which et the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the Boston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE.

Parties (out of the City of New-York) wishing to Manufacture once Lights bave now the opportunity of so doing. For terms, a., address or apply to

No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.-\$1,000 damages were SEWING MACHINES.—\$1,000 damlages were warded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New York, May 25, 1855, against the Excessor Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the inferior Sewing Machines of other manufactories, against which numerous suits are now commenced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as to run without produced to the product of the pr factory references given that these Machines will perform ever kind of work. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-DEORS, tuned the equal temperatures, to which was recent awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washingto D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal di count made for each. The trade supplied on the most liber Hotack Wayers.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL from which the gittinens matter has been abstracted, by a new ly-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will but longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for bur-ing or labricating, better and 20 per cent cheaper than any Olist market. Store Nos. 22 and 30 Frankfort-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS. MANUFACTUREN'S DEFOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
ERERHARD FARIR, sole Agent.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption." &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthun, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Fernalese. Consultation from

5,000 of those \$10 Wies always on hand at the

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE.-Claims are nothing without they are verified by experimental tests.

Call at No. 6 Astor House and witness the marical effects of this preparation. In ten minutes a head as red as a poppy becomes a glorious frown or raven black. Call and see. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

SURE DEATH.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1832.

MOSSITS, PARSONS & Co.

GENTLEMEN: We have used your Insect Exterminator with great recoons, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best preparation for Cockreaches we have new number.

Yours very truly.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Barclay-st., Agents.

MORE TESTIMONY in favor of HOOFLAND'S GER und Nervous discusses:

Joy & Wilkinson, Pean Yan, N. Y., May 13, 1877, say

Your German Bitters give good satisfaction, and the sales as

spidly increasing."

Dr. J. L. Coulan, Elliotteville, N. Y., Get. 13, 1851, sai.

Your medicine cells well. I have witnessed its efficacion medasses, and would use it in my practice if I have its composition.

They are entirely vegetable, free from all in jurious lagredies:

always strengthering and never prostrating the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-HERE IS HEALTH FOR

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 129,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIEUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the Price. Fifty Cents a line.

Our friends in Hoboken will find THE TRIBUNE for sale at an early hour in the morning at the bookstore of William Par-ron, No. 191 Washington-st., above Fifth-st.

#### The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Pacific will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

There were no tidings of the Atlantic, now eleven days out from Liverpool, when our paper went to press this morning.

The sailing of the British brig Teazer from this port with recruits for the British service was prevented yesterday by the police. Three arrests were made.

The Northern members of the Philadelphia Nativist Convention made a gallant fight yesterday. We are no friends of their Know-Nothing doctrines or methods, but it is impossible to withhold our admiration for the brave and manly way in which they carry the war into Africa, tell the South home truths which she desperately needs to learn, and explode the stupidity and folly of our doughfaces. Such a scene was never before witnessed in any political convention where both South and North were represented. It is a cheering spectacle, and revives our faith in Northern carnestness and courage. Our report indicates that the South will succumb and adopt a platform based on the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition, though it is possible that the subject of Slavery may be altogether ignored by the Convention. It seems that the delegates of New-York alone among the men of the Free States are in favor of prostrating themselves in the dirt at the feet of the Black Power. Our report states, however, that one of them, Horatio Seymour of Buffale, has renounced that degree of doughfacedness, and speaks now, as well as he can, with a Northern accent. If the Free-Soil platform of the minority is carried, it will be a great triumph for Massachusetts and the States that have gone with her; if it is defeated, the Order can never hope to carry another election in the North. We shall see how the struggle will end.

### A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The Courier and Enquirer has enlisted under the banner of the Bechoos. It is uneasy at THE TRIBUNE'S exposition of things as they are at the South-the negro-huntings, negro-lashings and negro-burnings. We are sorry not to please The Courier, but we must speak the truth. When the tortures of the inquisition, expended on negro girls, are bushed-up by the Kentucky press it is time for the indignant protest of this latitude to make itself felt, although it fosters "the bitterest feelings on the part of the "South." That is very possible. Hardened sinners will sometimes rage instead of repent at the exposure of their sins. But on our part, while we have no quarrel with slaveholders as individuals, we wish to be understood as having nothing but such "bitterest feelings" toward an institution which converts men into brutes on the one hand and tyrants on the other, and which employs the power of the Government and the resources of thousands on thousands of people in extending its curse and perpetuating its hold upon the country.

The Courier is, however, quite at fault about the precise strength of the Anti-Slavery party. It is not weak and is marvelously crescent. It is a party, too, whose prophecies have all come to pass. It is a party which foresaw that the Southern compromises were measured by the growth of the slave territory and the unconditional subserviency of the North to the handful of slave-drivers, whose insolence and aggression constitute-thanks to doughfaces-so large a part of the federal history of this country. So low has the North sunk that a sincere and thorough democrat now stands a better chance of official promotion under the Emperor of Russia than under the administration of Franklin Pierce. This is no figure of speech, but hard fact. No man who is not ready to affirm or swear that he favors the unconditional and hopeless bondage of four millions of human beings-the indefinite extension of Slavery over new territory-the recognition of every sectional assumption of the South over the North, regardless of the material and intellectual preponderance due the latter-can be appointed even to the lowest tide-water mark in the Custom-House range, or to the cheapest fetch-and-carry hole in the Post-Office. On every public building, special or hired, great or small, fixed or temporary, these words are plainly written to eyes that see-" No freemen "employed here." Every free aspiration must be left behind for the time being by whosoever enters that portal.

While this worse than autocracy forms the vast Federal Administration of this country-a power which wields this year a patronage of seventy million dollars-we shall not cease to denounce it and to tell the truth about it. We believe in such revelations. They are necessary to every reform. Silence about negro-burnings does not prevent them, while the cruelest slaveholder is checked by dread of exposure in THE TRIBUNE. Reasoning with tyrants is nonsense, but the force of public opinion roused and directed against them is irresistible. The reason-

ing of the North has obtained a series of compromises, each one abstracting from liberty and adding to Slavery. And so we may go on with silence and submission, or what is the same thing, such weak and innocuous expostulations as those of The Courier, till a slave roll-call is made from Bunker Hill, and the bay of the bloedbound and the fiame of the negro-pyre echoes and blazes over Niagara's cliffs,

The Courier and Enquirer long since belenged to the party of Union Savers and Compromisers. It hoped and believed that the Fugitive Slave law, which turned the free North into a manhunting ground, would assuage for all time the griefs and distractions of the Republic. What is the harvest of that salvation? Kansas and Nebraska thunder back to such compromise whimperings. Even Castle Garden is at last tongue-paralyzed, or tells us in such limpid generalities as The Courier uses toward the South, that "the passage of the Nebraska bill " was an act which cannot be forgotten; and it " should be remembered that it aroused a feel-. ing in the North which cannot be allayed until "the Missouri Compromise is restored." That aroused feeling was not due to Union-

savers by profession, but to the independent anti-Slavery press, having then at last the ear of all the Northern public, which felt that that press alone had penetrated the true character of Slavery-as an institution utterly aggressive, unscrupulous and faithless in its character; whose upholders mistake the long-suffering and forbearance of the North for cowardice and fear of the chivalry, and just in proportion as they are not met with manly defiance and resistance will swagger and threaten, and dissolve the Union on paper forever.

For them and their threats we entertain neither respect nor fear. We shall continue to reveal and chastise the atrocities of Slaverywhich makes animals of men and then burns them alive at the stake for crimes solely due to the barbarism of the governing powers; which hunts them now with bloodhounds to the borders of the Free States, and threatens soon to make the most sacred fields of Liberty the plains of despotism, resonant with the overseer's lash, as it has already begrimed the historical associations of Bunker Hill and Independence Square with the deeds of a Hallett and an Ingraham. The press of Kentucky and Mississippi may join The Courier in anger and lamentation that such revelations should be made; but on the other hand we have the satisfaction of knowing that many an otherwise helpless son of bondage will hear, not without emotion, the name of THE TRIBUNE and will feel that there is a distant power which watches and punishes where law is powerless and conscience extinct.

As for that great resource of the Boohoos, the menace of dissolving the Union, we warn them that this cry has lost its efficacy. Nobody is frightened by it now. Besides, it is well nnderstood that the profit of the Union is all on the side of the South, its estimable value to each Northern man being just forty cents, while to the slaveholder it is incalculable. The Union will never be dissolved till the North dissolves it. Meantime we shall continue to set forth the moral deformities of an alliance with the South on the old terms of Northern meanness, pusilanimity, entreaty and concession-answered by Southern insolence, monopoly, aggression, landpiracy and the ethics of cut-throats and highwaymen as just exhibited in Kansas.

### AN OFFICIAL DODGE.

Some days since we copied from The Rockville (Conn.) Gazette an article in which it was stated, among other things, that more than 2,000 letters of various descriptions had been received at one of the paper mills in that towa, during the last two years; that many of them were letters of importance to their rightful owners; that they were mailed in different parts of the country, quite a number of them in Califorwas prepaid on a large majority of these letters; that a letter mailed in California, directed to a gentleman in New-York, contained a check for \$105; that a letter from Springfield contained \$16 in bank notes; that about half a bushel of letters were received from the Post-Office in Providence, in one of which were money and insurance papers of value; that a letter mailed at Pittsfield, directed to a firm in Hartford, contained a check for \$30; and that a letter written by a gentleman in this City and mailed to his wife in Warren County contained a five dollar

These allegations were specific; they were evidently based upon facts; to suppose they were fabricated is simply absurd. The article bore internal evidence of its own truthfulness: the items and figures given showed it to be true. as we have no doubt it was in its main features. It appears to have attracted the attention of the Postmaster-General, and deeming the charges sufficiently important to require investigation, he dispatched Mr. Holbrook, a Special Agent, to Rockville to look into the matter. The result of his investigation was printed in our columns on Monday.

And what does Mr. Holbrook's card "to the 'public" amount to? Nothing whatever. He does not even deny the allegations of The Gazette; instead of that, he informs us that the public has been "very unnecessarily "alarmed;" that the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington has no such "formidable competi-"tor" as has been represented. He conversed with the paper manufacturers in Rockville, but the only fact he learned was from a superintendent of one of them, who states that "during more than a year past," not exceeding five letters, according to his best recollection, have been found among the cart loads of waste paper that have been received from Post-Offices, and some of these were without post marks to show that they had ever been in the Post-Office, according to the "best recollection" of the family of the superintendent.

Now this looks to us very much like a "dodge." The charges are not met. The public want to know about the valuable letters referred to by the editor of The Gazette. What about the letters from California on which the postage was prepaid? Have any such letters been found? What about the one containing \$105 ! Has there ever been one of this character found in the Rockville paper-mill? What about the letter from Springfield; the one from Providence centaining money and insurance papers; and the one from Pittsfield inclosing a check for \$30? Where is the letter in which a gentleman inclosed \$5 to his wife? These are

The Gazette. Were they founded in truth or are they altogether false !

It has been intimated that the special agent did not go to Rockville to obtain the facts, but to cover them up, to whitewash the matter, with the view of quieting the alarm which the public naturally felt on account of the exposures which had been made. We understand that he was accompanied to Rockville by a Postmaster, from whose office some of these very letters were received, among which was at least one of value. Why was this, if not for the purpose of covering up matters? It is not at all likely that a papermaker would care to expose a Postmaster with whom he has had extensive dealings, and with whom he has always been on friendly terms. And especially would be be unlikely to do it were he told in advance that he had committed a criminal offence in opening these letters. It would not be singular if, under these circumstances, a man should fail to recollect every thing. The prospect, too, that the head of the family might get into State Prison by making himself too free with other people's propertyfor, we take it, letters belong either to the individual sending them or the one to whom they are addressed, even though they may be sold from a Postoffice as waste paper-we say this prospect might make the family itself also for-

But the card of Mr. Holbrook is calculated to deceive the public addressed, if it was not designed for that express purpose. He gets Mr. Superintendent Talcott to say that "during "more than a year past not exceeding five let-"ters have been received from Post-Offices," and then follows the averment with the assertion that the "half bushels of letters from Provi-"dence" were "lottery circulars addressed "to persons who never call for them, or who "in cities refuse to pay the fee of the penny "post." Mr. Superintendent Talcott's family state in respect to some of the letters discovered that they were without post-mark. Now, why was not "the truth and the whole truth given? If post-marked letters were received and opened, it is most likely "the family" knew what the post-marks were. The public would be glad to be informed how many of these letters there were, where they were from, and the nature of their contents.

It strikes us the Special Agent's card needs explanation. It leaves the matter which it undertakes to clear up more involved than it was before he commenced. Letter-writers are justly alarmed. In some parts of the country it appears the mail agents are in the habit of opening and reading private communications whenever they see fit. Elsewhere letters are gathered up and sold to paper-makers, and opened and read by the superintendent and his family. The people desire to know the length and breadth of this business, and where the matter is to end. Heretofore the seal of a letter has been considered inviolably sacred. If this is no longer the case, if a letter is of so little consequence that it may be used for waste paper, it is high time the fact was understood, so that persons who are in the habit of intrusting their communications to the mails may govern themselves accordingly. It is a crime to break the seal of a letter-a crime which even the head of the Post-Office Department cannot "wink at" with impunity. If this truth is not appreciated it is about time it was impressed on the minds of these officials by a few years' confinement in some well-guarded State prison.

## POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It has always been the deliberate policy of the upper classes and the established clergy of England to keep the people in a state of abject ignorance. That the working-classes should continue to remain a base, brutal and drunken mob was deemed a vital necessity to the conservation in its integrity of "our blessed Consti-"tution in Church and State." While such was the intellectual and moral condition of the onle it was calculated they would be more prone to ignoble seditions for Slavery than o a grand movement for Liberty, and would scoper sack the house of Dr. Priestly because he was an advocate for popular rights than smash the windows of the Duke of Wellington because he was their foe. Or if the spirit of political disaffection should ever unfortunately come over them, it was hoped that the mood would evaporate in acts of lawless and anarchical turbulence after the manner of the Luddites and Machine-breakers. Thus it happened that the enlightened men who thirty years ago first publicly agitated the questions of popular education and temperance in England were looked upon as evil-minded revolutionists bent on dark designs. The first Reform Parliament in 1833 set the example of a grant by the State in aid of popular education in England. The amount was £22,000; but it was not until 1846 and the advent of the Whigs again to power that the provision was made an annual one; after which, slowly increasing since then, the appropriation last year had risen to £300,000. From these causes it has resulted that England is, in the matter of infant education, considerably in the rear of the other portions of the British Isles. Sir John Packington, a Tory Knight of Worcestershire, lately brought the statistics upon which this conclusion is based before the House of Commons. His statements were copied at the time into our columns, and are probably still fresh in the recollection of that portion of our readers who interest them-

selves in such topics. But in this as in so many other instances, the English people have by their own unaided exertions put to shame their Legislature and baffled the calculations of their Aristocracy. The physical features of England, its population se closely compacted into industrial centers, offer uncommon facilities for adult education. The opportunities thus afforded are not thrown away, and we believe that the educational activity of the adult masses of the British population is as far above the general average of the civilized world in this respect as the state of infant education among the same classes in England falls below it. We lately mentioned the fact that there are now 1,200 Mechanics' Institutes in the Island of Great Britain; these institutions, seated mostly in the large and small towns, have classes attached to them whereat the workingman can have the benefit of systematic instruction, and thereby remedy, to some extent, the shameful neglect in which his early years were

permitted to pass away. We do not step

to describe the Free District Library

movement and the spread of Penny

fect outline of the instrumentalities for adult popular education in England, but to call attention to the operations of one such institution remarkable among its fellows-the Workingmen's College, situated in Red Lion-square, London. Nearly two years ago the Rev. Professor Maurice

was ejected by the Council of King's College,

"eternal damnation"-a dogma which Maurice

admitted to be part of what he called "the popular theology," but which he did not deem worthy of a place in his own eclectic creed. Professor Maurice, being of an earnest and enthusiastic turn of mind and determined not to be idle, thought of making a direct appeal to the workingmen of London. With this view he delivered in the Metropolis a series of free lectures on Popular Education and its requirements, and at the termination of the course announced his intention of endeavoring to found a popular Academy which should come up to his idea of what such an institution should be. Associating with himself a number of accomplished volunteers as teachers, the affair was set on foot about a year ago. The third term is just ended. The council of teachers numbers twelve graduates of the University of Cambridge, eight of Oxford, and several members of Lincoln's Inn. The knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, reading and writing is the only condition of admittance. The entrance fee is 2/6; for sixpence a week a student can pursue any one of the following courses: Drawing, French, Geometry, Algebra, English Grammar and Structure and Derivation of English Words, Latin, English Literature, European Politics (the Sixteenth Century), History and Geography of England, Structure and Functions of the Human Body, Law, Club and Tenant Law, Physical Geography, and Political Economy. The most attractive of these classes have been Drawing, French, Geometry, Latin and English Grammar and Etymology; the least attractive, Physiology and Political Economy. The number of students amounts to 200. From an abstract of their situations in life we gather that there have attended, of the building trades 24, cabinet-makers and upholsterers 23, printers and compositors 20, tailors and bootmakers 15, lithographers and draughtsmen 15, engineers 10, watchmakers and jewelers 10, miscellaneous trades 37, warehousemen, shopmen and tradesmen 39, clerks, lawwriters and accountants 67, teachers 6, professional men (lawyers, doctors, clergy, university-men and architects) 22. This Metropolitan Institute hopes to be the parent of many similar schools in the provinces. One has already been projected in the learned town of Cambridge. Eighteen Fellows of that University have velunteered their services for different departments, with the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, the Hulsean Lecturer, as Principal. The Cambridge College will open for the commonalty of that town in October next. It is anticipated that even monkly Oxford will follow the example of the Whig University. The People's College in Sheffield is another institution born of the aspirations of the people after a higher order of knowledge, and their own spontaneous efforts to realize their ambition. It has a less pretentious corps of teachers than that in London, but is better established and answers its purpose fully as well. It was initiated in 1842, but did not become self-supporting and self-governing till November. 1848. In 1854 it educated no less than 554 persons, of whom 472 were males and 82 females; and this was done at the trifling annual expense of £220. Its terms are six shillings a quarter in addition to a small entrance fee. Dr. Lyon Playfair takes great interest in its progress and exercises a certain influence over it. Similar attempts were made at Norwich and Nottingham, but they were not long-lived. Let not those who are now looking for ex-

citing political developments from England despise these humbler details. The universal parallelism between educational progress and political reform exists nowhere more closely than in England. It was the growth of intelligence among the mass of the community that formed the central argument for Lord Grey's Reform bill of 1832: it was the growth of intelligence that laid the foundation for Lord John Russell's Supplemental Reform bills of 1851 and 1853; and it is the same fact which proves the seasonableness and gives hopes of the success of that current for administrative reform which has just set in with so much impetuosity.

Recurring for a moment to ourselves, we ask, is the provision for the tuition of the mass of our adult civic population (our mechanics, clerks and teachers) what it ought to be considering our material resources and our facile habits of cooperation engendered by the absence of the castes and social barriers of the Old World? The two leading desiderata are that the instruction offered should be cheap and near at hand to suit the convenience of the daily drudges of city life. In the splendidly endowed Cooper Institute this City at least will have an accessible institution for popular education in the highest degree worthy of the Metropolis of the New World and admirably situated for the supply of our great intellectual wants; but it is not every city which is blessed with a Peter Cooper. While in England the instrumentalities for the education of the adult many contrast favorably with the provision for the mental training of the young, with us the reverse holds good-our educational facilities for the adolescent and adult mass of both sexes will bear no comparison with our unrivaled Free School system for children.

### FREEDOM IN KENTUCKY.

A few week's since the Rev. John G. Fee, a native born citizen of Kentucky, of a singularly pure and gentle yet brave and resolute spirit, was interrupted and silenced when attempting to deliver an address on the subject of Slavery to the citizens of Lincoln County of that State. The outrage awakened much public indignation and meetings were held at various parts reprobating the transaction and the actors in it. We have been furnished with an account of

the proceedings of one of these meetings, which we give below. The resolutions are spirited and earnest, and breathe a temper of fixed determination which cannot easily be put down. Indeed, we understand that in several instances, in that part of Kentucky, anti-Slavery magistrates have been chosen over pro-slavery competitors by handsome majorities. Mr. Cassius M. Clay deserves the gratitude of all friends of some of the matters referred to by the editor of reading-rooms, as our aim is not to exhibit a per- freedom in the Union for the heroic constancy

with which he maintains the cause of Liberty

and Justice in his native State:

"At a large meeting of the citizens of Jessenia. County, Kentucky, called without distinction of party, May 26, 1836, Janzs Exgland, East, was madery, May 26, 1836, Janzs Exgland, East, was maderically and the state of three hours, which we listened to throughout with great interest and respectful attention, offered the following resolutions, which after challenging discursion and negative votes was unantimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the crisism of Jessemine County and State Kentucky, in mass convention peaceably assembly at Ling Hickman, according to the time-honored usages of America freemen, that we invoke the calm judgment of the people is on conceinations arowals. and Justice in his native States

London, from his chair of Theology and Ecclesiastical History on account of the heterodoxy of his opinions. That heteredoxy consisted in his rejection of the philanthropic dogma of

conscientions wowals.

"Resolved, That the liberty of speech, the freedom of the Press, the untrammeled niterance of religious opinion and the undisturbed exercise of the worship of God are inaliantly rights of man, and by the manufact of our National and State Constitutions are our political inheritance.

"Resolved, That the act of any man or ast of men by which was not deprived of these rights, or punished for the alleged above of the same without legal procedure, is a great surreported and practical despotism, to which we cannot submit without the hotor and the loss of all other liberties.

"Resolved. That mode law Lynch law, or any other attenues a residence of political or civil power outside of the regular class.

house and the lose of all other liberties.

"Resolved That mob law Lynch law, or any other attangues are relies of political or civil power outside of the regular dansels of justice and law which result in liquy to present attraction of property or loss of life, cannot by any applicate plea of necessity or self-defense he otherwise observational has a violence, robbery and assessmation, the toleration of which must of necessity lead to retailation, anarchy and civil we.

"Resolved That the act of a portion of the citizens of Liberties of the citizens of the citizens of Liberties of the citizens of the citizens of the citizens of and original sentiments and opinions, whether they be good or bed, and which melifier intend to indorse or denounce, was a usurpation of power unknown to our Constitution and Liwe, anuschical air revolutionary, and which ought to be resisted by all honorals means, by appeals to the Courte of Justice, and all other mans failing by repelling force by force?

"Resolved, That we stand by the citizens of the Glade, in Mathematical air countries, and the citizens of Boon's Fork, and of Green's School House, in Rockesatic County, in their public resolves in sen, no matter what may be his party or principles.

"Resolved, That the newspaper press of all parties, under whatever pretense of petrictism and public interest, who herebare countries, devotion to duty and herole particolam, such beaution of the reserved. That the times demand calm judgment, fixed papers, course, devotion to duty and herole particolam, such called our fathers to the field in 1774, in the mintentance of the

"Resided, That the times demand caim judgment, fixed poses, courage, devotion to duty and heroid particism, such a called our fathers to the field in 1776, in the maintenance of the liberties which they bequesthed us: and to the defines of the Constitution of the United States and the Cammonweath of Kentucky we piedle once more, 'our lives, our factains, and 'our most secred honor.' "Resided, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and have due publicity given them." (Gro. BLAKEMAN, Jr., Sec'y."

When will Northern

When will Northern men reflect that their hase subservience to the Slave power paralyzes the efforts of such men as Clay in the Slave States? When will they by a noble union for Freedom, in contempt at once of the insidious doughfacery of Know-Nothingism and the more unblushing servility of Compromise Democracy encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of such noble spirits, and thus prepare at once the deliverance of our country from its greatest

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was received from the Mayor in reply to a requisition from that body for informstion as to the number of detailed policemen, and the nature of their duties. The Mayor sent the information asked for, by courtesy, accompanying it with a communication denying the right of the Common Council to demand such information, and informing that body that the responsibility of detailing policemen rested solely with himself. The document was ordered to be printed.

ILLINOIS FARMING .- John Lindley, Jr., of McLose County, Illinois, writes to the agent of the Central Railroad lands that in August, 1853, he bought forty acres of prairie in that county and sowed it in wheat, which he harvested in July, 1854. The variety was the white Genesee, and the product, as per account of sales, 400 bushels at \$1 25, and 710 bushels at \$1 50-\$1,565. The account given of expense is:

Total \$500
Leaving as not profit on 40 acres. 1,065 Total.... 41.585

He now values the land at \$30 an acre. This is the bright side of the picture. We will give the reverse. A very sanguine friend, born in Connecticut and pretty cute at figures." seeing such a statement as the above, took the wheat fever strong and started to Illinois to make his fortune. He had \$500 capital. He expended it as follows:

For 40 acres of land...

For breaking it up by contract.

For barrowing and sowing wheat \$1 \mathbb{P} acres.

For 320 rods of rail fence, 20 rails to the rod-6,400 rails at 2c.
For hauling rails at 75c. a bundred..... For board and study incidental expenses in buying land

Much of the above work he did himself, but counted t at current rates of the country. While counting the gains of the crop he was taken with the post of al the rich land of the West, and had a six months' siege with the fever and ague. Meantime the orogew well, and he looked to that to pay board and octor's bills. He had already contracted to have if harvested, threshed and carried to market for onefourth of the crop. Just when it was in the mill the weather was "scalding hot" with showers, and the wheat began to rust. In a week the fields stunk of the decaying vegetable masses. His crop never was cut. He sold his land for money enough to pay his bills and his passage back to Connecticut, wh he has enjoyed pretty good health, except when the subject of Illinois farming is mentioned—that gives him the ague. With a few occasional drawbacks of this kind the first statement is a very correct one.

SEIZURE OF A VALUABLE PRESENT FROM NAPO-EON .- The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York has seized, under process of law for debt, a valuable gold snuff-box, mounted with brilliants, which was recently sent by Emperor Louis Napoleon to a gentleman of this City, an old friend of his. The Emperor's cipher and Imperial crown are upon the cover of the box, mounted with brilliants. The gee tieman to whom it was sent has never seen it, owing to the Sheriff's vigilance. This magnificent pres will be sold at auction this morning, it is said, by order of the Sheriff, at the City Hall.

DEATH OF AN OLD MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Death of an Old Member of the Bar.—Daniel Whiting, Esq., a member of the bar, first of Albany and then of Rensselaer County, New-York, died at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, in this city, on Tharsday last, aged 87. He was admitted to the bar sixty years age and of course was the cotemporary of Anton Burr, Alexander Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, James Kent, Ambrose Spencer, Elisha Williams, &c., whose peculiarities he ofcan described. He was the father of Major D. P. Whiting, of the United States Army now at Fort Arbackle, Ark., Lieut. William B. Whiting, now on the Japan Expedition, and H. L. Whiting, Esq., of the United States Coast Survey. For a time he was connected with the book-establishment of "Whiting," Backus & Whiting," in the City of Albany elso proprietor and editor of The Albany Daily Scatzed, then a leading political paper. Afterward he ecupied a place as Judge on the bench of the Courte Common Pleas in Rensselner County, N. Y. In posities he was in early life a stanch Federalist and more recently a firm Whig. To his final sickness, which lasted three weeks only, he possessed a memory most retentive and a style of conversation marked by the dignity, grace and interest of an old-school genitebas. During his nine years' residence in this city he has been afflicted with total blindness, which average taxed the sympathics of his friends, but abuted nothing of his cheerfulness and amiability. He had always a deep interest in the Natural Sciences and high relish for the Fine Arts—a relish shared largely by his children.

Death of an Ex-Senator.—The Hon. Rouben Sanford of Essex County died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th ult. Mr. S. emigrated from Connecticut to Essex County in 1803. He served during the war of 1812, and major of a battalion of volunteers at the battle of Plattabargh. He was elected to the Assembly in 181 and again in 1817. He was also a member of the Cossitiutional Convention of Livia District.